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VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868. NUMBER 53.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Allegheny county met in Convention yesterday to select delegates to represent them in the State Convention to be held on the 11th at Philadelphia, and in the National Convention at Chicago. Messrs. Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Jos. Walton, J. A. Butler, T. M. Bayne, and B. W. Morgan, Representative, and T. M. Marshall and H. S. Fleming, Senatorial Delegates, were appointed for the State Convention; while Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. K. Moorhead, with C. W. Batchelor and J. F. Slagle as their Alternates, will represent the XXIIad District at Chicago. A portion of the county being included with Armstrong and Butler counties in the XXIIIrd District, our conferees were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis, Esq, as one of the delegates from that district. And all the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for General GRANT as the Presidential nominee, "first, last and all the time." The Convention declined to express any preference as to the Vice Presidency.

An effort was made to secure the adoption, by the Convention, of what is popularly known as the Crawford County System of making nominations, but a division of opinion was found in the Committee to which the matter was referred, resulting in a divided report, the majority recommending merely the engrafting of a system of registry of Republican voters upon the present delegate system, while the minority, concurring in the propriety of registration, proposed that all future nominations for county officers be made by the popular vote. After much discussion the whole matter was finally laid on the table, together with a proposition to limit future representation to one delegate from each district, and to have all balloting in Convention *viva voce*. The Convention very judiciously directed that the County Conventions in future be held on Tuesdays, as a more convenient day.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the position of the Republicans of Allegheny on National questions—their grateful sense of obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for their services and sacrifices in the war for the suppression of the rebellion—the inviolability of the national faith to the public creditors—the duty of diminishing taxation by economy in expenditures—again testifying to their abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General GRANT, strengthened as it has been by his able and honest discharge of the duties of Secretary of War, and relying with confidence upon his fitness "as the man, above all others," to restore loyalty in the Government, with order and prosperity to the land—returning thanks to the House of Representatives in Congress for its courageous and faithful performance of its duty in impeaching the President, and declaring that the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him,—and, also, thanking Secretary STANTON for the fidelity with which he had maintained the rights of the people under the law.

The Convention was largely attended, harmonious in its action, judicious in its selections, the resolutions have the old-fashioned ring of patriotism and spirit, and its entire proceedings, the full report of which is given in another column, cannot fail to be satisfactory to to the Republican masses of Allegheny County.

WE PLACE NO RELIANCE upon the rumor that the House Committee on Reconstruction is inclined to report favorably upon a resolution for the admission of Alabama. Under the terms of the Reconstruction Law, and in accordance with its express provisions, the people of that State have recently voted upon their new Constitution, and having seen fit to reject it, by a majority secured under no matter what frauds and evasions, the only remedy for the matter must be found either in the terms of the law itself, which has in some sort provided for a scrutiny of the vote, or by new legislation, such as in fact has already passed Congress and now awaits the President's signature. To repeal or amend the Reconstruction laws by indirection, or, worse than that, to refuse to accept any legally resulting vote of the people under those laws, by recognizing the minority instead of the majority, would make a hole in the law large enough for a dozen Presidents to drive through without any further obstruction. Re-assemble the Convention if need be, re-submit the same or any other Constitution to the people, and then, if it be adopted by a majority of the votes, it will be time for Alabama to come in, with due regard to the law in its form and in its essence. And this, we are quite confident, is all that our friends in Congress will sanction.

THE Northern Central Railway Company held their annual meeting in Baltimore on Friday last. According to the report of the talented and distinguished President, J. D. Cameron, Esq., we learn that the gross receipts for the past year were $2,690,868 16; expenses $2,478,709 45; net revenue $1,212,158.71. Compared with 1860 these figures show that the road is under most excellent management. In that year the entire receipts were only $964,621 80, and the net revenue $247,355 06. J. N. Du Barry, Esq., is the efficient General Superintendent, and our esteemed former townsman, Stephen Little, Esq., executes the figuring most accurately in the Auditing Department.

THE anthracite coal trade has opened for the spring with much spirit, an unusually severe winter having increased consumption, so that stocks are very low to meet the demands for manufacturing and steam marine purposes. The ruling rate of wages at the mines is a low one, and with an increased production no advance to consumers need be expected.

MR. GROW's friends in this neighborhood claim that the figures furnished by the Philadelphia *Press*, and published in the GAZETTE yesterday morning, do him injustice and are wide of the truth. They make the following estimate of the political complexion of the forthcoming State Convention: Curtin, 57; Grow, 45; Geary, 14; doubtful, 7; yet to elect, 10.

—The New York *World's* special, of Sunday night, says: Dispatches received from New Orleans to-night announce that General Hancock has asked to be relieved from command of the Fifth Military District. The President has received dispatches asking not to relieve General Hancock. The trouble has arisen from Gran.'s late order reinstating the New Orleans Councils over Hancock's order.

—The most terrible snow storm of the season (in that section) set in at Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon, from the northeast, and continued up to yesterday. Railroads were blocked more or less in consequence.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Appropriation Bill in the House—Speaker Davis and the Free Railroad Bill—General Fee Bill in the Senate.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The evening was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill, till very late. No other business was transacted.

Speaker DAVIS wishes it to be understood that he emphatically denies a report that he is, or was, in favor of the Senate Free Railroad bill. He is now, as he always has been, for the Free Railroad bill as it passed the House.

SENATE.

The Senate was occupied with the reading in place of unimportant bills and passing small private bills of no interest to Western Pennsylvania.

The new general fee bill passed at the second reading.

Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—Namyk Pasha, Governor of Bagdad, has been called by the Sultan to take the place of Mechimed Ruchdi Pasha at the head of the War Office. Meantime Omar Pasha is appointed to act provisionally as Minister of War.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Zollverein Convention assembled to-day. Count Bismarck was present and in a brief speech welcomed the delegates. It is given out the deliberations of the Convention will be exclusively confined to commercial subjects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, EVENING, March 2.—D'Israeli has called a private meeting of the tory members of Parliament.

ITALY.

VIENNA, March 2.—Admiral Tegethoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 2.—Evening.—Consols closed at 93¾; 5-20s, 71¼@71⅞; Illinois Central, 88¾; Erie, 44.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—5-20s closed strong at 74¼@75.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales middling uplands at 9, Orleans 9¼. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. Others unchanged. Provisions—Pork, 72s.; Lard, 65s. Others unchanged. Produce—Sugar firm, at 25s. 6d.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Evening.—Petroleum closed dull and heavy, at 42 francs.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

Unprecedently Violent—Interruption of Railway Travel—Accounts of it from Various Localities.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, March 2.—A snow storm of unusual severity is prevailing. The railroads are blocked up with snow four to five feet deep.

PORTLAND, March 2.—The severest snow storm of the season is prevailing. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 2.—The severest snow storm of the season began last night and continued incessantly, accompanied by a furious northerly gale. Trains were from one to two hours late.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. March 2.—A heavy snow storm prevails, with high wind. Railways are blockaded and several trains are fast in the snow. Only one train arrived to-day, that from Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—The snow storm here has lasted twenty-four hours. All trains are behind time, and many have been abandoned. The Lake shore is clear of drifts, but trains are a little behind time. There are heavy drifts on the Central and Erie roads. The Canada road is entirely blockaded and running is suspended for the present. The storm has spent its fury and weather is moderating.

ALBANY, March 2.—Snowing all day, with high. Drifts heavy; trains of all the roads two to three hours behind.

HAMILTON, Canada, March 2.—A severe snow storm commenced yesterday and is still raging. All trains are delayed and those running on the London and Great Western Railroad.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The most violent storm of wind and snow that has visited Chicago for many years, commenced about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued until four o'clock this morning. Street railways were effectually stopped by huge snow drifts. Some vessels in the river parted their fasts and drifted about, without, however, serious injury. No trains left last night, and those due from the west this morning were considerably delayed. Dispatches from different parts of Wisconsin represent the storm as one of unusual violence. As far as heard from very little snow fell along the lines of railroads in Iowa.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE SNOW STORM.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1868.

The snow storm which commenced on Saturday has continued at intervals until the present. The streets and railroads are much blocked. Weather cold.

COTTON DESTROYED.

A fire this p. m. in the cotton ware house of Simonds, Howard, Co., damaged property of various parties to the amount of $8,000.

PRESS ATTACHE DEAD.

Fernando V. Barber, for fourteen years a valuable attache of Associated Press office in this city, died suddenly to-day of pneumonia, in his thirty-seventh year.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The McArdle case was before the Supreme Court to-day. Judge Black opened the argument in a lengthy speech on the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction acts.

ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Committee met this morning, and commenced the consideration of Mr. Bingham's resolutions for the admission of Alabama to representation in Congress. No conclusion was reached, but from what was said by various members it is understood that a clear majority are in favor of Mr. Bingham's resolutions.

South American Advices.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—The steamer Henry Chauncy brought $1,560,000 in treasure.

Recent rains damaged the wheat in the southern provinces of Chili. All export duty on native produce is abolished in Peru.

The gunboat Wateree went to Gambayeque to inquire into the reported murder of an American, which proved incorrect.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* says the cholera deaths daily averaged one hundred and five. The disease was spreading rapidly over the whole country.

Colored Woman Hanged.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Lucy Purnell, a colored woman, was hanged on Friday at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., for the murder of Hanson Robins, a colored man, two years since. She confessed her guilt.

—L. Pender, a laborer residing in Greenwich street, New York, killed his wife on Saturday night last by beating and kicking her. He has been arrested. David Brown was arrested at Troy, New York, Saturday night, for stabbing his wife, it was thought fatally.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

Discussion of Rules of Procedure in the Senate.

They are Finally Adopted.

Impeachment Articles in the House.

Speech by Thaddeus Stevens.

Important Amendment Offered.

A Democratic Protest.

Its Reading Objected To.

The Articles Adopted

The Election of Managers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a memorial of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services were not sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental offices.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking an appropriation to complete the improvement at the entrance of the harbor.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking to be placed on the same footing with soldiers of the late war. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of Paymasters accounts.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

IMPEACHMENT RULES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment rules. Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE moved as an amendment to the fifteenth rule, "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motion.

Mr. DRAKE offered a substitute for the twentieth Rule, providing that agreements or preliminary or interlocutory matters shall be allowed for one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said: This, like many other questions, had been left to the Committee again. There was a practice in Courts which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by allowing two hours for argument on each side on parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected—twenty-four against twenty.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article, by striking out the words "Grand Inquest of the Nation," and insert "House of Representatives." Referred.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding office to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the court be called.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate Mr. POMEROY moved to amend by striking out the portions calling the Senate a Court, &c.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost—five to twenty-two.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost—eleven to seventeen.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted, twenty-one to seven.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate abandons its character in the trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the provision in the twenty-fourth article, administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to the Senate, was stricken out.

Mr. McCREARY moved to insert the word "so help you God," at the end of the twenty-fourth rule. Lost, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules then passed finally, and at quarter before eleven the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISCUSSION ON IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The House re-assembled at ten o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, in the Chair, and continued the discussion on the articles of impeachment.

Mr WASHBURNE having left the Chair, said he would not attempt to discuss the particular articles of impeachment before the Committee, but would submit for publication in the *Globe* a full examination of the whole question of impeachment for reference hereafter.

Messrs. GETZ and HUMPHREYS obtained leave to have their speeches printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. GARFIELD said the President's attempt to make Generals Grant, Sherman and Emory his tools showed a purpose to disregard the law and override the constitution. He thought the tenth article should be altered to express military offences of insubordination and mutiny. The whole question might be tried in a few days and a great obstacle of reconstruction be put out of the way. He believed the fidelity of the army had prevented the President usurping the powers and defying the laws and Constitution.

Mr. KELSER said a charge had never been made on such a flimsey foundation as that on which the tenth article rested. It was trifling and absolutely disgraceful. There was not enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. The only parallel in ridiculousness to the proceedings was the humbug nitro-glycerine letter of a few days since. Relative to a statement of Mr. Lawrence that the Democrats supported impeachment, he (Mr. Kerr), had yet to hear of the first Democrat, in or out of Congress, who supported impeachment. Democrats appeal here, not as defenders of the President, but as defenders of the right and condemners of the wrong.

Mr. PAINE discussed the question as to how Johnson was to be tried, whether as President or Vice-President, after which the Committee rose and Saturday's session was brought to a close at twelve o'clock.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pa., followed on the same side.

Mr. NIBLOCK followed in opposition, saying that the Republican party were prepared to revolutionize the country to get rid of a President distasteful to them. The President had done nothing deserving impeachment. It was a mere difference of opinion. The proper way to settle it was by judicial decision.

Mr. WILLIAMS denied an assertion of Mr. Niblock's that Mr. Stanton's testimony before the Judiciary Committee contained a declaration that he (Mr. Stanton) believed the Tenure-of-Office Law unconstitutional.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE said although the President had been continually talking about the constitution, yet he had been constantly violating its provisions for the purpose of putting into office rebels and traitors. He ought to have been impeached long ago.

Mr. PIKE said the President could have graver charges brought against him than the present articles, and was glad to know Mr. Boutwell would bring in an amendment comprising them. The President had made himself a jest and a byeword, had prostituted his office and given all possible encouragement to rebels. Impeachment would end the combat. Impeachment was peace.

To-day's session was then immediately commenced, the House going into Committee again.

Mr. TRIMBLE protested against this movement as one subversive of the liberty of the people, there being no stability to the government if the President could be removed on such trivial charges.

Mr. CULLOM argued the President, in the removal of Mr. Stanton, had violated the law and subjected himself to the pains and penalties of impeachment.

Messrs. McCARTHY, LYNCH and WARD followed on the same side. The latter would have been pleased if the articles had presented some of the aggravated offences which that high offender had committed, viz: A usurpation of the legislative power, prostitution of the pardoning power, and power of appointment to office, but he bowed to the superior wisdom of the Court.

Mr. AXTELL opposed impeachment.

Messrs. FERRIS, KOONTZ and PERHAM spoke in favor of impeachment, and Mr. HUBBARD, of Conn., and ASHLEY, of Nevada, followed on the other side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., sitting at the Clerk's desk, proceeded to address the House, members having collected in the area in front. He said: Never was a great malefactor so gently treated as Andrew Johnson. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame. Shame for an endurance for so long a time of his great crimes and misdemeanors. Committee have collated all this wicked abuse of the patronage of the government, his corruption of the voters of the nation, by seducing them with the offers of offices and intimidating them by threats of expulsion and for the purpose of making them abandon their honest principles and adopt the bastard policy which he had just conceived, a crime more heinous than that which brought many accusers to the bar. To this he was prompted by the same motives which made the angels fall. Soon after the death of Mr. Lincoln and the surrender of all the so called Confederate armies, possession of the whole government of the territory, persons and property of the territory claimed by and conquered from the so-called Confederate States of America, devolved upon the Congress of the United States, according to the most familiar and well adjudicated principles of national and municipal law, leaving nothing for the President to do but to execute the laws of Congress and govern them by military authority until Congress should otherwise direct. Yet Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish as empire for his own benefit, deprived the people of the just prerogative, did erect North Carolina and other conquered territories into States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office thereon. He revised qualifications for office, declaring who should hold office, and especially directed them to send representatives to both branches of Congress. Congress asserted its sovereign prerogative of governing those territories, excepting their military occupation, by their own inherent power. He treated their pretensions as idle and refused to obey them. He then undertook to control elections, acts, dated March 2d, 1867, and their supplements, to reconstruct those governments under republican forms of government by the votes of the people, he pronounced them unconstitutional, and after they had become laws he advised the people not to obey them, thus setting at defiance the laws of Congress. And after the United States had declared these outlaying States as possessing no governments which Congress could recognize, and that no law could be had over and control over them. This monstrous usurpation was worse than sedition, and little less than treason. He adhered to his side in parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

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DISCUSSION ON IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

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Mr. KELSER said a charge had never been made on such a flimsey foundation as that on which the tenth article rested. It was trifling and absolutely disgraceful. There was not enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. The only parallel in ridiculousness to the proceedings was the humbug nitro-glycerine letter of a few days since. Relative to a statement of Mr. Lawrence that the Democrats supported impeachment, he (Mr. Kerr), had yet to hear of the first Democrat, in or out of Congress, who supported impeachment. Democrats appeal here, not as defenders of the President, but as defenders of the right and condemners of the wrong.

Mr. PAINE discussed the question as to how Johnson was to be tried, whether as President or Vice-President, after which the Committee rose and Saturday's session was brought to a close at twelve o'clock.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pa., followed on the same side.

Mr. NIBLOCK followed in opposition, saying that the Republican party were prepared to revolutionize the country to get rid of a President distasteful to them. The President had done nothing deserving impeachment. It was a mere difference of opinion. The proper way to settle it was by judicial decision.

Mr. WILLIAMS denied an assertion of Mr. Niblock's that Mr. Stanton's testimony before the Judiciary Committee contained a declaration that he (Mr. Stanton) believed the Tenure-of-Office Law unconstitutional.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE said although the President had been continually talking about the constitution, yet he had been constantly violating its provisions for the purpose of putting into office rebels and traitors. He ought to have been impeached long ago.

Mr. PIKE said the President could have graver charges brought against him than the present articles, and was glad to know Mr. Boutwell would bring in an amendment comprising them. The President had made himself a jest and a byeword, had prostituted his office and given all possible encouragement to rebels. Impeachment would end the combat. Impeachment was peace.

To-day's session was then immediately commenced, the House going into Committee again.

Mr. TRIMBLE protested against this movement as one subversive of the liberty of the people, there being no stability to the government if the President could be removed on such trivial charges.

Mr. CULLOM argued the President, in the removal of Mr. Stanton, had violated the law and subjected himself to the pains and penalties of impeachment.

Messrs. McCARTHY, LYNCH and WARD followed on the same side. The latter would have been pleased if the articles had presented some of the aggravated offences which that high offender had committed, viz: A usurpation of the legislative power, prostitution of the pardoning power, and power of appointment to office, but he bowed to the superior wisdom of the Court.

Mr. AXTELL opposed impeachment.

Messrs. FERRIS, KOONTZ and PERHAM spoke in favor of impeachment, and Mr. HUBBARD, of Conn., and ASHLEY, of Nevada, followed on the other side.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., sitting at the Clerk's desk, proceeded to address the House, members having collected in the area in front. He said: Never was a great malefactor so gently treated as Andrew Johnson. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame. Shame for an endurance for so long a time of his great crimes and misdemeanors. Committee have collated all this wicked abuse of the patronage of the government, his corruption of the voters of the nation, by seducing them with the offers of offices and intimidating them by threats of expulsion and for the purpose of making them abandon their honest principles and adopt the bastard policy which he had just conceived, a crime more heinous than that which brought many accusers to the bar. To this he was prompted by the same motives which made the angels fall. Soon after the death of Mr. Lincoln and the surrender of all the so called Confederate armies, possession of the whole government of the territory, persons and property of the territory claimed by and conquered from the so-called Confederate States of America, devolved upon the Congress of the United States, according to the most familiar and well adjudicated principles of national and municipal law, leaving nothing for the President to do but to execute the laws of Congress and govern them by military authority until Congress should otherwise direct. Yet Andrew Johnson, assuming to establish an empire for his own benefit, deprived the people of the just prerogative, did erect North Carolina and other conquered territories into States and relations, giving them governments of his own creation and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office thereon. He revised qualifications for office, declaring who should hold office, and especially directed them to send representatives to both branches of Congress. Congress asserted its sovereign prerogative of governing those territories, excepting their military occupation, by their own inherent power. He treated their pretensions as idle and refused to obey them. He then undertook to control elections, acts, dated March 2d, 1867, and their supplements, to reconstruct those governments under republican forms of government by the votes of the people, he pronounced them unconstitutional, and after they had become laws he advised the people not to obey them, thus setting at defiance the laws of Congress. And after the United States had declared these outlaying States as possessing no governments which Congress could recognize, and that no law could be had over and control over them. This monstrous usurpation was worse than sedition, and little less than treason. He adhered to his side in parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected—twenty-four against twenty.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article, by striking out the words "Grand Inquest of the Nation," and insert "House of Representatives." Referred.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding office to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the court be called.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate Mr. POMEROY moved to amend by striking out the portions calling the Senate a Court, &c.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost—five to twenty-two.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost—eleven to seventeen.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted, twenty-one to seven.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate abandons its character in the trial. Agreed to.

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Mr

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

THE HOLLOW insincerity of Democratic professions of respect for Judicial authority is still further illustrated by the Philadelphia *News*, which brands the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as "judicial conspirators and traitors," "perjurers," "judicial miscreants," "wretched tools of a traitorous cabal," and so on—and all simply because the Court discharged Gen. Thomas from arrest!

RUMORS multiply that MR. JOHNSON is advised with increasing urgency, by his Democratic friends, to resign. If he does this, the impeachment they think, will drop, and he would be eligible as a Democratic Presidential candidate, while, if he obstinately persists in standing a trial, his conviction is sure and he will no longer be eligible to any office, except in a revived Southern Confederacy. Their arguments find him still deaf, but it is because he knows well the slippery faith of his counsellors.

WE ARE BECOMING daily better instructed in the flexible and comprehensive character of the English language, as we note and admire the ingenuity and nice appreciation of meaning with which new words and phrases are added to the general stock. The latest proof of this philological skill—and perhaps the most admirable—is given by the Boston *Post*, which says that the recent Presidential usurpations and violations of law are only "acts of constructive disobedience"! By all means, let us no longer talk of treason, of defiance of law and of disregard of official oaths! "Constructive disobedience" is the term to use if you would deal gently with the erring!

A QUESTION is likely to arise as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law, which excludes debtors showing less than fifty per cent. of assets from a discharge without the assent of a majority of the creditors, unless the application shall have been filed "within one year from the time the act goes into operation." It has generally been understood that, as no petitions were to be received until June 1, 1867, the year would begin to run from that time, but, in view of the language of the last section of the same act, which provides that the law should take effect on the date of its approval, March 2nd, 1867, is is held in many quarters by the legal profession that the limitation in the thirty-third section has now gone into effect.

GENERAL HANCOCK desires to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District. The public interests will be promoted by granting his request. It is not necessary to pronounce any opinion upon the integrity and patriotism of General HANCOCK, in his present command; the facts that the friends of speedy reconstruction upon a loyal basis in the States of his district have been able to find absolutely nothing in his policy to encourage them, while the rebel element not only welcomed him with joy but has sustained all his official acts, and will mourn, as for a lost friend, over his withdrawal from the command, suffice to render his retirement acceptable to the friends of the Union everywhere.

THE same good reasons which forbid any serious consideration of the extreme proposition to suspend the President from his official functions pending trial, are equally applicable to the kindred project of declaring a state of non-intercourse between the Senate and the President while the impeachment is in progress. It is within the power of the Senate quietly to table all nomiuations and postpone the consideration of other Executive business, as discretion may prompt, upon cases as they arise, without proceeding by a formal vote, either directly or indirectly, in advance of the fair trial to which Mr. JOHNSON is entitled, to strip him of any of the Executive functions. The Senate will see that to adopt any proposition of this sort would practically leave the country without a Chief Magistrate, a dead-lock for which the Constitution has made no provision. He is President in the fullest legal and technical sense—albeit without more than the shadow of official dignity and personal influence—until his term of office is terminated in one of the modes proscribed by the Constitution. Until then the country patiently endures him.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Many men there are who maintain, in effect, that Railways ought to be conducted on a system closely approaching to Universal Benevolence. Strange to say, not a few of those infatuated individuals are experienced business men, who think their own private affairs are running in a bad way indeed if they do not make, above expenses, from fifteen to thirty per cent. a year on all the moneys they have invested. Talk to them of a bargain and they understand well enough that "business is business;" that is, that every man has an indisputable right, not simply to make a reasonable profit, but to do the best he can for himself, according to the demand in the market and the competition to which he is subjected.

Why have not owners of Railways the same privilege? We have turned this problem about so as to look at it from all sides, and have found no substantial reasons for holding that Railway Companies shall take less than the market will fairly give them for any particular service. It seems on the face of the thing preposterous to demand that men shall put their surplus cash into Railways, expecting to get, on the average, less returns therefrom than from any other form of investment whatever.

It is a fact that railways cannot be constructed without delegating to the respective Companies some portions of what lawyers call the State's right of pre-eminent domain. In consenting to such delegation the State is at liberty to affix such conditions as it shall deem just and suitable. These conditions may relate to the rates on which freights and passengers shall be transported, as well as to the indemnity to be paid to the individual holders of property entered upon and used, the manner of construction, and all other details. It will then remain for the persons who propose to organize as a Railway Company to decide whether they will subscribe to the terms imposed, and invest their money. If they do accept the conditions laid down, and fulfill on their part, they have an undoubted right to all the benefits that may accrue.

There ought to be no need to restate truisms such as these, but there are thousands of men who appear to think that all railway dividends are so much unjustly wrenched from the public. They want to use railways—some of them constantly—and grumble if they do not succeed in making liberal profits, but talk as if Railway Companies ought to do business for glory or moonshine, and hold ten per cent. dividends by them to be in the nature of robberies.

Every way it is desirable that moneys put into Railways should pay as largely as if put into banks or manufacturing. The security of Railway Travel depends much on the opulence of the Companies owning the respective lines. An empty Treasury is certain to make an unsafe road; and when the business done actually warrants a full Treasury, an empty one, made so by compulsory low fares, ought to make a road on which no train could go safely through. This is simply saying that Railways ought to be conducted on business principles, and neither on principles of benevolence or favoritism.

Whatever may have been the case at the beginning, competition is now such on all the through lines, so-called, that rates are lower than they really ought to be, either for the welfare or the prosperity of stockholders. Of course, way business does not stand on such ground of vantage as to be able to make its own terms with the companies. The competition here is not between different Railways, but between one Railway and the old method of transit, and the Railway Company has the best of it. But, in this respect the Railway Company proceeds in the same way as a manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, butcher, or what not, who has command of a particular market, or has special advantages therein. Whatever is right in an individual, in this way, is right in a Railway Company. Unquestionably, such a Company, by its rates, may accelerate or retard the development of the district through which it passes; but it should not be forgotten that the interests of the Companies are always on the side of developing, to the fullest practical extent, the resources of the region by which they are naturally fed.

For some years past we have watched with no little interest the carrying trade from some of the anthracite coal districts of this State. Individually, operators were in a perpetual and chronic stew about railway freights; and grumbled none the less when they were returning for assessment for federal taxes annually, incomes as high as $600,000 a year each. They still thought the owners of railways ought to do business without profit, "for the fun of the thing."

These are among the reasons which have restrained us from incessant clamor against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. All we have asked of that Company was to "do business on business principles;" and that, we apprehend, is what it will do, in justice to itself, whatever complaints may be made against its management.

In its action respecting the Connellsville Company it has been clearly in the wrong. It endeavored to prevent legitimate competition by unfair means. What we could say or do to help the right in that matter, we did cheerfully. That controversy is now closed out, and the speedy completion of the Connellsville road is assured. But we suspect that when it shall be opened through, the Company owning it will not escape censure, unless they consent to "work for nothing and find themselves."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forest into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boring with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted, that of boring; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap-wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper, it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with a bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The insect wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect gnarl, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it stove wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a larger auger or gouge more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an augur is used each time one-eighth of an inch larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augurs, and does not wish to go to the expense of purchasing them, a two inch gouge may be made to answer every purpose. It should be ground thin and very sharp, and the cut made with it about two inches long and not over one-half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and any tree requiring it freshed in half a minute's time by taking off a thin shaving. There are other advantages in this mode of tapping aside from the preservation of the trees; more sugar can be made, for a greater flow of sap can be obtained, and no loss sustained by leakage, as around the common wood spile.—*Ohio Farmer.*

General Hints.

—There is nothing gained by feeding your laying hens as though you were fattening them for market. Especially will this remark apply while they are running out. This thing of over-eating is hurtful to anything that eats. It is natural for a fowl to be on the lookout the most of her time, and swallow a grain at a time as it is found, and thrive best living in this manner. Feed fowls a little at a time, and often. Grown fowls should not be fed less than three times per day. I find if I over-feed fowls, they go off in some corner and sit down and chill, if the weather is cold; whereas, had I given them half as much, they would continue moving round, feeling well, and seemingly getting that exercise that their nature requires, by keeping their blood in healthy circulation. By this means the hens are better off, and a great per centage of eggs saved.

—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in summer, and it does not afford a harbor for mice or insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acid gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in winter or summer.

—Every barn should have a cistern for the use of cattle in winter. A cistern is generally cheaper and better than a well, and as the distance to raise the water is so much less than from a well, a vast amount of labor is thus saved in pumping up the water. A cistern 9 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep will hold 168 barrels. This is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet in diameter will hold 3 3-8 barrels to each foot in depth; and 7 feet in diameter, 9¼ barrels per foot; 8 feet, nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet, 13 7-8 barrels; 10 feet, 14 2-8 barrels; per foot.

—No grindstone should be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it run in water, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears away faster than the other side; and many a "soft place" in a stone has arisen from this cause alone, and not from any inequality in the grit.

—It is economy to keep horses sharp shod. They not only do more work, but require less food. If sharp, a horse works easy and fearless. If smooth, he endangers himself and rider or driver, and works in fear and with great exertion of muscle. Consequently, he needs more food to supply the waste. It is not good economy to keep a smooth-shod horse in icy weather. By changing the nails of the shoes every week they can be kept "rough-shod" without steel corks.

—It has frequently been claimed by English writers, that thorough farming is a sure destroyer of insects. When the average produce of wheat in England was only two and a half quarters per acre, it is said that the ravages of the insects were far more general and destructive than they have been since the average has risen to four and a half quarters per acre.

—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty-five tons.

—Some thirty years ago there appeared a statement in Gov. Hill's Monthly *Visitor*, that worms in the head of sheep could be cured by simply taking whale oil, and with a feather put up the nostrils two or three times. It should be done in the spring, on whenever the symptoms of the disease make their appearance. It is said by those who have tried it to be a sure remedy.

—We would urge upon every farmer the importance of keeping a correct account of all he does—not only in his dealings with the mechanic, merchant and others, but with himself and farm. Keep an account of your hired help—the expenses of each kind of crop raised—the product—in fact of all expenditures and receipts in farm and household operations. You can then at the close of the year, tell which crop has paid best, and what per cent. you are receiving for the capital invested.

—A good wagon jack may be made of boards two or three feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of the spoke on the opposite side of the wheel, and lift it, at the same time placing the second board under the felloe. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease.

—One of our most prominent orchardists tells us that in one of his orchards where sheep ran during the season, the apple crop was almost entirely unaffected by the codling moss. Next season his entire orchard will be pastured with sheep. This is an item worth remembering.

—Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle and give it plenty of elbow grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark brown so much desired.

—Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water, will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top dressing for grass and other cereal crops.

—A gun will not need cleaning for five years, if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept upon the tube under the hammer, when standing idle.

—Camphor dissolved in spirits, is an effectual agent, and may be used at all times, even in very cold weather without the least injury to the cattle.

Items of Interest.

CORN husks bring $70 per ton in St. Louis. They are manufactured into mattresses of a large size.

THE *Iowa Homestead* states that the corn crop of Iowa is still in a great degree ungathered.

WAGON bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

LAND is offered to settlers near Jacksonville, Florida, at fifty cents per acre.

THE Ohio Reform Farm, near Lancaster, realized in 1867, a revenue of $5,795 07 from peaches, $903 from wine and grapes, and $538 73 from cherries and strawberries.

WE have received the initial number of the *National Agriculturist and Farm Journal*—two well known farm journals consolidated into one, and published by the well known agriculturists J. M. G. D. Kuester, of this city. It will more than compare favorably with the best conducted journals devoted to the interests of the farmer in the country, and we wish it a large measure of success.

A WASHINGTON letter to the Providence *Journal* says: There is a strong feeling against Judge Woodward for his revolutionary speech in the House. One of his colleagues asked him privately why he took the oath and drew his pay, if he regarded Congress as an unconstitutional body. He replied that he thought it had power to legislate, but that it cannot impeach and remove the President with one-third of the States unrepresented. A member wittily remarked: "The Judge thinks Congress is sufficiently constitutional to vote him his salary, but not to impeach and remove a President."

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACK-CHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally,
At 50 cents a box.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on rising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest exemption from every task and act hence a burden, while at the same time she has a regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this most invigorator are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she tak s her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend is need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, as not only would assistance not be sought for, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues as command it to use.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Thrall. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher when cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col mns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The other news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be conducted so as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of reading matter by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used constantly by the Clerk Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their terms of subscription to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia containing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRIVATE LECTURES.

THE MOST EXCITING OF THE COURSE.

BY A. O'LEARY, M. D.

TO MEN ONLY—On MONDAY EVENING, March 2d.
TO WOMEN ONLY—TUESDAY EVENING, March 3d.
Admission to each Lecture, 25 cents. Splendidly Illustrated by Models brought over from Paris by the Doctor, especially for these Lectures.
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
W. H. MARTIN,
mh2 Agent and Manager.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

A FULL STOCK OF
10-4 UTICA SHEETING,
PILLOW MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN,
CALICOES,
MARSEILLES and HONEY COMB QUILTS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height, and has a slight halt in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark willed coat, pants and vest, and a dark cassimere overcoat. The left boot which he wore had a patch on the inside.

Information may be left at WM. A. PATTERSON & CO'S, Water street, or at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street. ja31

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

ARRIVING DAILY AT

McCORD & CO.'S.

131 WOOD STREET.

MALT.—500 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1868.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,

(NEAR FIFTH,)

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.

All parties in arrears for ground rents of seminary Property, are hereby notified that the same must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th of April.

R. H. FRAZIER, City Controller.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

P. C. DUFFY.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, March 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., for having done in the Hook & Ladder House—the floor to consist of one thickness of two inch undressed oak, to be covered with planed, grooved and dressed pine.

R. H. FRAZIER, City Controller.

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. EPPLEY,

No. 6 Smithfield street.

Real Estate bought and sold.

FOR SALE—A very desirable JEWELINE, having all modern improvements. Apply to

R. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—2 No large Well Painted WARE HOUSES, having boiler and engine. Enquire of

B. McLAIN & CO.

January 28th, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION:

No. 42,

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

Meets on TUESDAY EVENING, instead of THURSDAY, as heretofore.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of W. H. MOSES & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the Merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, at No. 19 St. Clair street.

W. H. MOSES,
J. C. MCPHERSON.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1868. mh3

ENGINEERS' AND

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Tracing Membrane, Cloth and Paper.
Whatman's Drawing Papers.
India Ink and Water Colors.
Paint Cups and Tiles.
Tape Measures.
Field Books, (Level, Transit & Cross Section.)
Cross Section and Profile Paper.
Mounted Drawing Paper, in rolls; and
Manilla Drawing and Pattern Paper,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans. Attend to the Renting of Property. Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All Gloves made by me bear my signature,

Laporte.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Pacific Agents for the United States,

No. 58 White St., New York.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF

DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hoggies, &c., whether residents or non-residents in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, FOR WITH, in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 1868, and an ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 25, 1866. All Licenses not paid on or before JULY 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out the same will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, and collected by the Lieutenant of the old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse	15 00
Each Three Horse	22 50
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibuses and Three Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.	

SAMUEL ALLISON,
CITY TREASURER.

PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—WM METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868. SAM'L. DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as heretofore.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

STONE DRAIN PIPE,

FOR SEWERAGE,

ALL SIZES, FROM 4 TO 12 INCH.

10 000 FEET ON HAND,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. TATE,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost, as I am preparing to move to my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 136 Smithfield street.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

ROPE, &c.

Corner Anderson Street and Riv Avenue, Allegheny City.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for charges, a floating carpenter shop and ferry boat, now lying at the foot of Wood street, on the

14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.

BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 18th, 1868. fe18:2tdMar

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, February 19, 1868.

THE REPORT OF VIEWERS appointed to assess benefits and damages arising from the opening of

WASHINGTON STREET,

in the City of Allegheny, is on file at this office, and will be open for inspection until MONDAY, March 2d.

CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.

feb20:td3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for

Laying a Flag Stone Floor

In the Western Market House.

Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS of CITY HALL.

Proposals for the above will be received until March 6, 1868.

For further information inquire of

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Sup't. of Markets.

mh3 m3

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

In store and to arrive.

250 hhds. N. O. sugar, prime to choice;
50 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice;
110 " prime Carrollton do.
300 " extra No. 1;

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,

Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

mh3:m2d

NOTICE TO

SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

On the 1st day of March, 1868,

THE UNION LINE EXPRESS will withdraw for business, transferring its same to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS, on the following lines of road:

From Pittsburgh to Erie, Pa., via Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.

From Pittsburgh, Pa., to Franklin, Pa., via the Allegheny and Franklin Railroad.

From New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, O., via the Lawrence Railroad.

From Cleveland, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

From Hayard, O., to New Philadelphia, O., via Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.

From Bucyrus, O., to Millersburg, O., via Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

To avoid confusion, Shippers will please note in charge, and instead of using the Union Cards of and deliver ring to the UNION EXPRESS, as heretofore, for points on the line of the above Railroads, use the Union Cards of and deliver to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS

GEO. BINGHAM,
Agent.

feb29 m13

TO JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.

WE ARE OFFERING SOME

300 PACKAGES OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT LESS THAN

EASTERN PRICES!

Having made our purchases before the

EXTREME ADVANCE.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street.

feb29:m10

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade that have just opened 100 Dz. ZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and fit. Their fabric is unsurpassed. The colors were got up from shade of dress material, selected and matched by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES—5½ TO 8

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

feb29

G.

THE GREAT

ARABIAN PHYSICIAN

A.

TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.

P.

Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

Private Entrance on Garrison Alley.

feb28:m6:eAT

SECURITY AND COMFORT for THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS'

SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of stoves and Fires in or on the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat from the engine to that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it, the public are hereby cautioned against the use of a worthless imitation. It is sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors of smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be used in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to supply my inventions to steam, fire fighting, factories, mines, steamboats, railroad cars, &c. Jackets for cars are made dangerous by being overheated, and worthless. Circulars sent on application, rights to manufacture or to use in above inventions, or territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe28:m4

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address

Dr. T. J. KISNER

WHEELING, W. VA.

ja30:m2

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS NUTS, &c., &c.

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

de27

WALL PAPERS!

Unpacking daily, new and beautiful

WALL PAPERS,

FOR SPRING SALES.

Persons desirous of finishing rooms anew before the first of April,

CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

feb18:136

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of ESK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Surveyor.

JAMES CALLERY,
Burgess of Duquesne Borough.

SODA ASH.—100 casks common Soda Ash, for sale by

JOHN R. CANFIELD & SON.

fe20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS

The Pittsburgh Gazette

AN INCANTATION SCENE,

WHICH IS SLIGHTLY ALTERED,

—FROM—

MACBETH.

SCENE FIRST.

A Blasted Dull Session—Jersey Lightning and Stage Thunder.

[Enter Three Managers.]

1st MAN.—How long shall we three get more tin?
How's the dodge that's sure to win!

2d MAN.—Some sensation must be done—
Something that will have a run.

3d MAN.—Let's foul the stage with women fair,
With all the clothes of that we dare.

[Managers vanish.]

SCENE SECOND.

Clear Stage—Flats in the Distance.

[Enter three Managers.]

1st MAN.—Where last thou been, brother?
2d MAN.—Catching FAVOR.
3d MAN.—Brother, where then?
1st MAN.—Five rubbers all and greenbacks in their hands,
And paid, and paid, and paid.
Give me, quoth I,
Sensations, man, for greenbacks,
they all said,
So now a spectacle shall court the gale,
And shortened skirts shall be th' attractive sail
And as the brokers do in copper stocks,
When comes the rise that brings in the rocks,
I'll sell, I'll sell, I'll sell.

2d MAN.—I'll give thee a scene.
1st MAN.—Thou art keen.
2d MAN.—And I another.
1st MAN.—Good! I myself will get up others;
And the very views they show,—
Mermaids, whales, ice and snow,
Frees, and rock, and waterfall,
Knightly castle, palace hall,
Disguised by accordeon's brush,
With blazing tinsel bright shall blush.
And the public it shall seek
To see them all eight times a week,
If it wishes like and glare,
I, shall have the largest share.
Look what I have!

2d MAN.—Show me, show me.
1st MAN.—Here I have a critic's eye,
That no free tickets e'er could buy.
3d MAN.—Dry up, keep up,
Legitimate drama's coming by
[Enter Legitimate Drama and Genteel Comedy.]

L. D.—So dull a season I've not known.
G. C.—What are those, so seedy in their attire,
That look not like stage managers,
And yet are on it? Is business good,
Or are the houses any?
You seem to understand me,
By each at once his knowing finger laying
Beside his bulbous nose.

L. D.—Speak, if you can. What prospects!
1st MAN.—Alas! for thee, legitimate,—declining weekly.
2d MAN.—Alas! for thee legitimate,—declining daily.
3d MAN.—Alas! for thee, legitimate, quite paralyzed.
G. C.—What, shall the legitimates have cause to fear!
Is the name of common sense,
Why do you start?
Is it a new thing in dramatic art?
Speak, and I'll hear,—perhaps will strike thee after,—
My business is in making hits and causing laughter.

1st MAN.—Bully!
2d MAN.—Bully for you!!
3d MAN.—Stick it!
1st MAN.—Lighter than legitimate, but weightier.
2d MAN.—Not so brilliant, but more sparkling.
3d MAN.—Thou shalt want houses, but draw none.
1st MAN.—Legitimate and Comedy step out quick certain—vanish.
COMEDY.—Whither will they go?
L. D.—To some sing parlor in a good hotel,
Where to concoct a spectacle of—well,
A red fire piece of gauze and glitter chaos.
A senseless show and plot not worth a drama—
Artistes' competition,—yet 'twill cram.
The theatre nightly to repletion.

SCENE THIRD.

A Pit (or a Parquette, just as you like)—In the Centre a Boiling Cauldron—Flash of Calcium Lights and "Thunders of Applause."

[Enter three Managers.]

1st MAN.—Thrice the public failed to come
To local dramas ballet done.
2d MAN.—Thrice the gallery have "gone bust."
3d MAN.—Thrice Horse Opera and French Spy
Have I played to houses shy.
ALL.—Now, as sure as "eggs is eggs,"
Something's wanted new in legs,
1st MAN.—Round about the stage we go,
In the big sensations throw
Glare and Glitter.—that alone
Is sure to have a lasting run.
Paint and gold in every spot,
Roll thou dross'd the charmed pot
Double, double, prices double.
Stick the public for our trouble.
2d MAN.—Dancers lithe as any snake,
In the Cancan whirl and shake;
Painted faces, bosom bare,
Well chalked shoulders, eyes that stare,
Naked limbs and well-turned arms,
Shortened skirts to show their charms,—
Round the stage with toil and trouble
Let the ballet boil and bubble.
3d MAN.—Silks and satins, velvets, laces,
Eyes that languish, snowy faces,
Pads and pow'er, tights and curls,
Banners, music, crowds of girls,
Nymphs and naiads, elves and fays,
Flocks of fools to throw boquets,
Trash and Nonsense for a plot
Throw in the dramatic pot.
ALL.—Double, double, prices double,
Rod fit burn and cauldron bubble.
1st MAN.—Warm it up with printers' ink,
As the critics can't but drink;
Oyster supper and cigars
For lively puffs of dancers' pass;
Champagne served out liberally,
Introductions to the ballet;
A few free tickets scattered round
Will make the charm up strong,
and sound.
2d MAN.—By my ears so loudly humming,
Something good is this way coming.
Open gates,
Whoever waits.

[Enter Legitimate Drama.]

L. D.—How now, ye cool and calculating crew,
What hast ye do?
ALL.—A spectacle for fame.
L. D.—I conjure you by all your past offences,
Before you throw down modesty's defences,
Answer me straight,—I'd know the consequences.
1st MAN.—Say if of us to know you seek,
Or will you have the future speak?
L. D.—Call up the future.—you can that consult,—
Show me the future and the grand result.
ALL.—Show honest eyes, grieve honest hearts,
Speak of new theatric parts.

[Storm of Hisses—Dead Heads rise with an order in An. Num.]

MANAGERS.—Hear his complaint, but
Promise no free pass.
DEAD HEAD.—Beware! Beware!
The drama's gone, alas!
The cup of lust is drained
now to the dregs.
The public eye is nearly tired
of legs.
Beware, theatric gigs dismiss me,
I have had enough
Blue fire, French dancing—all
that kind of stuff.
D.—Whose'r thou art,
For thy advice so plain,
I volunteer
A bottle of champagne.

[Hit D. H., amid a shower of crackers.]

2d MAN.—Forbid it, Jersey! Shade of sil free inches,
Lisp to this ghost,
Then real hanky punches,
(More potent than the first.)

Ghost of a woman rises disguised in a dress reaching to her feet.

GHOST.—Legitimate Drama, list to me.
L. D.—Had I three ears I'd give them all to thee.
GHOST.—Then stand you firm and mind your ancient duties,
Nor heed the squirm of half-clad ballet beauties.
Thy life is sure, for in thy moments calm of candor,
The public taste will still uphold the drama,
Till Honest pride is hid beneath a pall.—
Till honest men fill Gotham's City Hall,
Till great Chicago thinks it sin to boast,—
Till Cincinnati saves her pigs to roast,—
When San Francisco moves "down east" for sport,
And Portland's natural seaport is for gold,—
When you can eat pea-porridge with a fork,
When G. F. Train shall rather think than talk,—
When all these things so strange shall come about,
Then may dramatic taste, perhaps, die out.

D.—That will never be,
But more I'll see.
ALL.—Seek to know no more,
Or brisk burlesque will be a heavy bore,
D.—Yes, yes, another, yet another line,—
I'll know the causes of the decline
ALL.—Ring the traps up from the cellar,—
throw him through the public swallow.

[A show of eight "peculiar pieces."]

D.—Thou art the offspring of another nation.
And from the French a very free translation,—
Another Concert Hall and Bar displays
The potent spirits of our plays,—
Tae third shows dreadfullest spr in rocky delis,
And all the wrongs of Ireland tells,—
A fourth appears who holds a glass,
To show me what will come to pass—
Another glass shows many women fair,—
It is another spectacle to make a pair.
And still they come, these dreadful sights,
All bound to run at least a hundred nights.
ALL.—Ave, this is true, and thus we show our hands,
And play whatever public taste demands.
"Everybody last scene"—now the prompters call.
Ring down the curtain,—picture,—exit all.

[Managers and Drama and Comedy step across the street to see a—Boston Bulletin "Spice."

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, Commissioner under the act of March 30, 1866, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, has made his report, in which he says that the passage for fish constructed in the Columbia dam is a perfect success. Shad have since been caught of the very finest quality, and in respectable numbers, as high above the Columbia dam as Newport, on the Juniata. The numbers actually taken between Columbia and the Juniata, ranged from ten to eighteen thousand. None of the companies have complied with the act except the Susquehanna coal company, who have constructed a satisfactory weir, which affords an easy passage to the fish. Suits have been brought in the Dauphin county court, against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other corporations owning dams, to test the constitutionality of the act, and it is supposed the question would soon be settled.—*Franklin Repository.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers find them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS which may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 30dlsat

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & McILHENY.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Best and Stationary Steam Engines, Mill Machinery, Oil Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for the FIELDS PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. 14dly

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Spread Copper Bottoms, Nickel Bar Bottoms, Boiler Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Pig Copper, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Office and Store, NO. 110 FIRST STREET and 109 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired size. 6dly

☞ MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks, guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE for the terrors and horrors from whatever causes arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency, etc., will give way at once to his wonderful medicine, if taken strictly according to the directions. Circulars are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure. Full directions in every box. Sold in bottles at $5, or four quantities in one for $20. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in the United States, DR. RICORD, 308 Second Ave., New York. fe20:64:TTS

☞ PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects, as set forth in the Book of Life for Youth, Infidelity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, dullness and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. Forty volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded, per mail, free of postage, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:6d:TTS

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY. Over Fifty Pages of Matter on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and INFIRMITIES which create impediments to MARRIAGE. With five Notes of Public Praise. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 1a3:6m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

ja24:67

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

Nos. 3 and 57 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:hdd

PRICE ADVANCED.

PAR AND INTEREST.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad

The best and principal portion of the

NATIONAL THUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force; and it is reasonably certain that the CONTINUOUS OVERLAND RAILROAD CONNECTION FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE MADE IN 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and besides an absolute grant of 12,8 0 acres of available public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources, donations and concessions worth more than $2,000,000. The available resources of this Company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to $27,000 000 on the first 726 miles of the Line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.

The results already attained, although comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

In consequence of the large and rapidly increasing demand, the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD COIN, in sums of $1,000 each, as par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These Bonds it is believed, possess the elements of safety, reliability and profit, in a greater degree, than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital. Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in advance of more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The first part of the road is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are favorable.

IV. The Company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands are now to be of immense value, 37,000 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among stand; ard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per cent. upon the Investment.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and a realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company.

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET,

And of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

Also, of ROBINSON & BROS., S. McCLEAN & CO., and JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Pittsburgh. ja13:hdd:TuTh:T

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja30

DRIED PEACHES.—10 barrels bright (halves) Dried Peaches for sale by
fe20 JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR,

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Fabrics, for Ladies, Gent's & Children; Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
Morrison's Star Shirts;
Nainsook reins;
Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.
The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large or small.
☞ Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

☞ Remember the place.

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call on us.

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 *Fifth Street.*

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond Alley.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja15 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock to say of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three per cent. tax for 1867, in pursuance of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents the other taxes now outlawed.

DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
County Treasurer.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Cercons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, February 18, 1868.

CANAL SEWER ASSESSMENTS

Notice is hereby given to the owners of property within the limits assessed for the construction of the Canal Sewer, and all parties interested, that the said assessment is now be received at the Treasurer's Office, subject to a DEDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT., and that if the same is not paid within thirty days from the approval of the report by Councils, the same will be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection, as required by law.

D. MAGERRON,
City Treasurer.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Brokers.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate in private and public sales of Real Estate in the country attended, Office, 79 FOURTH STREET. oct9

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 18 WYLIE STREET, near Washington Avenue. Roofing and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. ☞ All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.

BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. no22:1:6d

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja30:d6m

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED.

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe20

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

52 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe20

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja15:d&wf (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY 1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

in the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET

fe4:d&T (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

N FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum, T. or. Harper, J. K. Shryock, W. M. Stewart, Joseph Lantner.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
HENRY IRWIN, President. oc29

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 23 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEWIS PRICE, President.
C. G. HOYLE, Vice President.
SAMUEL PRICE, Treasurer.
HUGH McILHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walker,	George Wilson,
C. G. Hoyle,	Jos. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	Jno. Flemming,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fletcher,
Jno. Irwin,	Lewis Price,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon,

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 455 and 457 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Bancker,	Morton H. Lewis,
Thomas Wagner,	David L. Barnes,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward Darlington,
George W. Richards,	George Fales,
	Jno. C. Sims,

EDWD. C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEEL, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,
mh29:m6 North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 27 Fifth Street, Bank Block

Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN IRWIN, (Ex.) President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. HOWELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. ORR, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Lyon Wm. Dead,
John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Howell,	Jas. Marshall,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
Wm. Eichbaum,	Francis Semple,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, S. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Woods,
John K. Parke,	Samuel Hartzog,
Jas. Chambers,	Charles Arnoldt,
Wm. Van Kirk,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Amos D. Verner,	Frank S. Bissell,
	C. Gaston Lyon,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GAMBLES, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen't Agt.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK SAVY QUARTERS & TENS.

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

JOHN McGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

48 HAND STREET,

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes Tobacconists supplied at reduced rates. se21:hdd

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 4 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 73 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFT'S, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. S. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

129 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. S. Negley, Cashier Merchants' National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co.; Kennedy & Bro. jan19

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 25 OHIO STREET, near East Common,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

EVAN EARL.....JAS. F. SUTHERS.

KEIL & HITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 413 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER,

398 Penn Street.

apl8:hdd

ALEX. M'KANE.....J. S. ANDERSON.

M'KANE & ANDERSON,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 91 WATER, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale or Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 28 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct2:hdd

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Cheese, Cans, Chews, Salt, Carbon Oil; Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no5:hdd

JOHN I. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE. WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Whole sale Grocers and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 188 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. fe13

FORT, SMITH.....ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCH ANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 70 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. Wood street, above Fifth. Pittsburgh. ja7:hdd

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 324 and 326 Second street. STORAGE furnished. Consignments solicited. oc3

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Produce, Flour, Meats, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Land Oils, Lime, Salts, Glass, &c., No. 72 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, manufacturers of Cotton Yarns and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

F. BEYMER.....J. S. SUTHERS.....WM. D. SUTHERS

BEYMER & BROS., (Successor to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Syrups, Pure Cider Vinegar, No. 116 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. ja7:d&wly

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Produce generally, Rosendale Cement, Land, Port, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Salts, Plaster, Water Lime, Produce generally, Nos. 18 and 19 Front street, Pittsburgh.

GUY HILTON.....A. WALLACE

SHILTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERIES AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh. ja27:hdd

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.
CHARLES KUNKEL, Jr., General Agent.
Office, 3 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Wharf.

This Company insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks. Its capital is ample, and its assets are well known to the community, and will at all times be found ready for examination, and to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those seeking insurance.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	John R. McCune,
A. Keller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
Lemuel Adams,	Joseph Eichbaum,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Aiken,	Philip Schoyer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
	D. Dunseath.

no27 JAMES H. LAWRY, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

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N FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

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	Jno. C. Sims,

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C. G. HOWELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. ORR, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Lyon W

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

MONDAY, March 2d.—Court met at the usual hour.

J. Grosvenor Davis vs. J. F. Sabita.—Action to recover the amount of a judgment note for $190. The note was given in 1866, in part payment for a lot of land in East Liberty. It is alleged by the defense that the land was bought on the representations of a plan which showed streets running through the plat. It appeared subsequently that no streets had been laid out there, and payment of the note was accordingly refused. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—March Term.

The March Term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced yesterday at ten o'clock, Judge Mellon on the bench. The Grand Jury were called and sworn, with James McAuley, Esq., as foreman, and His Honor proceeded to deliver the customary charge.

He called attention to the delay and difficulty arising from the neglect of constables to make their returns of returns in time according to law. Returns, should be made ten days before the first day of the term, when complaint had been made before that time; and in all indictments, whether returned in time or not, no witness costs should be taxed unless the witness includes it in his bill and probate for the time he attends in court, or where he is not required to attend, he may file a probate with the Clerk for the time of his attendance before the magistrate. It frequently happens that the costs for witnesses, or the costs generally, are endorsed on the bills of the return in lump. The Clerk will not tax such, but only tax the costs properly itemized, and according to the fee bill. The magistrate will endorse the items of his own and the constable's costs, and the names and time of the witnesses examined, and the witnesses will be entitled to receive their costs by making probate and having them separately taxed in Court. This course has been necessary to prevent abuses which have come under our observation.

Another matter, said the Court, had been suggested. It is said the city is flooded with obscene books and pictures; that they are exposed to sale in some of the shops and hawked about by peddlers. If evidence in regard to this comes before the Court proper action should be taken in the premises, as it is easy to see the mischief likely to result to foolish and weak minded youth from such exhibits.

In regard to our County Prison, His Honor said that its crowded condition was inhuman to the inmates. The nature of the place was such, from the want of fresh air and odorless sewers, that perhaps little could be done to alleviate it. The work house may, it is hoped, relieve the condition of the prison to some extent; but, unless by some temporary arrangement, a proper remedy is not applied, it will not be ready to receive inmates for a length of time to come. In the meantime the Prison Board and those humane citizens who are endeavoring to alleviate the harships of the prisoners in the county jail can do but little.

Of the detention of prisoners in jail for fines and costs after expiration of terms of sentence, His Honor remarked: There is one difficulty, however, to the discharge of prisoners after the term of sentence has expired, which ought to be remedied, but which can only be by legislation. It is this: After the expiration of the term of sentence, when the sentence is fine and imprisonment, as it is in most cases, the prisoner has to lie in jail for three months longer for non-payment of the fine without regard to whether he is able to make the payment or not. When the sentence is passed it is impossible for the Court to know or anticipate whether the prisoner will be able to pay the fine and costs or not, and, of course, the time he may have to remain after sentence of imprisonment cannot be considered. It is especially hard in cases of small misdemeanors, by poor men whose families are dependent upon him for support, and for whom there is no alternative but to remain in prison for the three months after the term of their sentence has expired. It is simply a punishment, and a very cruel one, for being poor and unable to pay. And further, no one can get out at any time, even after he has remained his additional three months, until he has gone through the troublesome and tedious proceedings under the Insolvent Laws. This is exceedingly oppressive to many, and causes them to be retained in jail for months after the time they should be discharged. In the cases of those who are clearly without means, as most of such men are, this is extremely harsh and oppressive. Some simple and expeditious manner of hearing and discharging prisoners after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, where they are too poor to pay fine or costs should be recommended.

In regard to the charitable institutions which Grand Juries are in the habit of visiting, it would be well, said the Court, to notice and direct that in no case the reason why many of them fail so far short of being self-sustaining. Inspecting, one would suppose that when buildings are erected and all their appliances are in order, the occupants, where they are to be engaged in useful pursuits and trades, and who are generally able bodied, ought to be able to support themselves by their labor. But this is far from being the case. There is complaint that some of those institutions are necessarily burdensome. It may be a mistake, but it would be well for the grand jury to observe if there be any extravagance in the management or mode of maintenance of any of these institutions, or if there be any neglect in proper economy or proper employment for the inmates, or in giving the labor its proper direction. These things would contribute to make any institution of the kind burdensome to the people, and it is proper they should be remedied.

Attention was called to the existing nuisance in the Butchers' Run district. Slaughter houses and soap boiling establishments had been instituted along Butchers Run when the neighborhood was not settled, and hence there was no cause for objecting to them. The same establishments in a thickly populated neighborhood, as the region mentioned now is, become a nuisance. The action of the jury in the case would have to be gratulated with prudence, but it was a settled fact that the interests of the individual must give way to those of the public.

At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired to their room, and there being no business before them, adjourned.

The Court received the returns of the constables of the various districts, and then adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Eliza Newton the pleasing and versatile actress, commenced an engagement at the Opera House last evening, when "The Loves of a Prince" was presented. Miss Newton is one of the best comedy and burlesque actresses we have ever heard, and we doubt not will be well appreciated here. To-night she appears in "Sir Rupert the Reckless," and as Lotty Briggs in the "Governor's wife."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The celebrated Hickings Opera Troupe inaugurate their season of four nights at the Academy of Music, this evening with the beautiful opera of "Martha" by Flotow. The Hickings company is decidedly the best English Opera Troupe now traveling, and comprises some of the best musical talent extant. Among the names of the artists we observe those of Campbell, Castle, and Barnard, all of whom are favorites here. For Wednesday evening Wallace's "Maritana" is announced, to be followed on Thursday evening with "La Sonnambula." On Friday evening, which is the occasion of Miss Richings' benefit, the "Bohemian Girl" will be presented. Tickets at Sellor's, 81 Wood Street.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia, the Royal Conjurer, will continue his inimitable entertainments during the present week, during which time one hundred presents will be distributed nightly. A number of new and amusing tricks and experiments will be presented, and the programme will be changed every night.

THE LECTURE of Miss Clara Barton last evening, at Masonic Hall, was largely attended. Miss Barton is a fluent and graceful talker, and made many capital hits in the course of her remarks.

The Rink.—The ice at the Rink is in excellent condition, and the skaters are making good use of it, as they should do, as the season must soon draw to a close.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following Deeds were left in the Recorder's Office, February 29th, 1868:

Allegheny city to Henry Anshutz, Oct. 1st, 1867, a lot in block 22, Allegheny Poor Farm, containing 8 acres and 126 perches.....$5,803

W. Hamilton to Robert Kidd, Oct. 27th, 1865, lot on Barnett alley, in 2d ward, thirty-five by 80 feet.....$1,000

Charles McHenry to Andrew Jackman, Feb. 28th, 1868, two lots on Penn street, Pittsburgh, 20 by 78 feet with buildings.....$1,600

Benjamin Rush Bradford to Francis Allsip, Sept. 16th, 1867, tract of land in Indiana township, containing 61 acres.....$2,875

W. A. Campbell to Joseph Snee, Jr., February 3d, 1867, lot on Middle alley, Sharpsburgh, 38 by 57 feet.....$700

Wm. Adams to J. Lenhart, February 28th, 1868, lot on Harris street, Lawrenceville, 25 by 100 feet.....$900

Richard Lea to Susan Lea, February 24th, 1868, lot on Main street, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet with buildings.....$500

Alfred B. Carling to John Herron, Feb. 28th, 1868, four lots on Penn street, 80 by 100 feet.....$1

Wm. S. Taylor to John Payton, February 6th, 1868, lot in McClure township, on Beau street, 38 by 90 feet with buildings.....$400

Union National Bank of Pittsburgh to Terrence Dailey, February 21st, 1868, lot on Fourth street, Pittsburgh, 28 by 80 feet with buildings.....$3,000

Convention of School Directors—City Superintendent Question.

Pursuant to the call of the President of the Central Board of Education, the School Directors of the consolidated city of Pittsburgh met yesterday, at 12 o'clock p. m., at the Hall of the Third and Tenth Ward Public Schools, to determine whether there should be a City Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, of the First ward, Mr. Hartman, of the Sixth ward, was called to the chair, and Mr. Sergeant, of the Eighth ward, chosen Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting to be to determine whether there should be a City Superintendent, and if so to determine a time and place for holding the election.

At the request of some member (whose name we did not learn,) the Secretary read the Act providing for City Superintendents.

After some discussion in regard to the meaning of the Act, Mr. George H. Anderson, of Peebles township, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that a City Superintendent be elected, and that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet this day week at two o'clock, P. M.

The resolution was seconded, and remarks made by several gentlemen.

Thomas Ewing, Esq., of the Second ward, said he considered this a question of great importance. Some, he said, were opposed to a City Superintendent *in toto*, some were in favor of it, if they could have *their* man elected; while others were in favor of electing such as they could now, and doing better in the future if they could. He was of the latter opinion, though a City Superintendent was much needed, not only to examine teachers, but to have the general supervision of public instruction, devise means to render symmetrical the grades of the different schools, and also to get the High School to work in harmony with the Ward Schools, which it was not now doing; also to devise means whereby all the children of the city might be made attend school.

Considerable miscellaneous discussion ensued on the resolution, when Mr. G. H. Anderson thought the question should be taken in two parts.

On the first part, "should a Superintendent be elected," the ayes and nays being called, resulted in forty-six ayes, ten nays.

The second part of the resolution was then taken up, and, after a great deal of discussion and amending, it passed in this form, viz.: "That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., April 23d, in the hall of the Third and Tenth Ward Schools."

On motion of Thos. Ewing, Esq., a committee of five was ordered to define the duties of a City Superintendent, and report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed Thos. Ewing, J. H. Miller, G. H. Anderson, Jas. Walter and W. A. Tomlinson, as the committee.

Adjourned.

A Word in Reply.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The smart young man of Copperhead politics, who does up the editorials of the Sunday *Leader*, was indignant at the exposure in your columns of the apostacy of Mr. Munro from the Republican party, and flippantly says: "To introduce politics into the public schools argues either folly or rascality; so we take the GAZETTE correspondent to be either a fool or a knave."

What the aforesaid young man may take me for, is, in the language of Mr. Toots, of "no consequence." His weekly productions in the *Leader* attest his character and instincts. I shall shed no tears over the maledictions of this illustrious successor of "Dusty" perambulating editor of the "Man about Town."

It will be observed that I said nothing about trafficking politics into the public schools, which he falsely insinuated in the *Leader*. I called attention to the fact of Mr. Munro asking for an important office in the gift of the party he did his best on the stump and, elsewhere, to defeat. Every man has a right to vote for whom he pleases, but no man has a right to make a hypocrite of himself and deceive his neighbors.

There are other gentlemen eminently qualified for the position who have never wavered in their fealty to the party, and are in no way identified with that faction that has done and is still doing all they can to disorganize and destroy the Republican party in this county.

Let the faithful be rewarded and the faithless learn that there is a hereafter.

A REPUBLICAN.

A Knock Down.—Edward Scott made oath, before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging Levi Johnson with assault and battery. The parties are colored people and reside in East Birmingham. It was alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant knocked him down. Johnson was arrested and after a conference between the parties the affair was settled, the accused paying the costs.

Disorderly.—G. W. Fullerton yesterday made oath, before Justice Heisel, charging John Salisbury with disorderly conduct. The parties reside in East Birmingham, and it is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant came to his house and abused his wife. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Charles T. James, one of the alleged murderers of Joseph Clark, in Worcester, Mass., on Friday, the 28th ult., was captured in Providence, Rhode Island, and taken to Worcester. Nine hundred dollars, a watch and diamond pin, Clark's property, were found in his possession. He said the affair was planned by his accomplices. The plan was to murder and rob Clark, then destroy all evidence of the murder by burning the building. It was well known that Clark usually carried a large sum of money with him, and wore valuable diamonds. He had a previous acquaintance with James, and charitably paid his bills during the few days they were waiting to murder him. He died from a blow with a small broad-axe, which they carried to Clark's room in a coat. James attracted Clark's attention while Charles, the accomplice, (who has also been arrested,) stepped behind Clark, and struck the fatal blow. Very valuable personal effects were overlooked by the murderers. Clark's mistress entered the room soon after the murderers left, discovered the die and gave the alarm. Charles is twenty-two years of age, and below the common average of intellect. James is thirty-one years of age, has lost the sight of his left eye and has a wicked look. He is said to be the person who poisoned the celebrated trotting horse India Rubber, in Boston, about two years ago.

—Captain Fisher, Inspector of Internal Revenue of Kansas, has discovered flagrant violations of the revenue laws at Atchison and Lawrence. A distillery at Lawrence, with a capacity of five hundred gallons, showed daily returns of but fifty gallons. The returns of the concern previous to October were said to be at the Assessor's office, but on application there they could not be found. Thereupon the distillery was seized by the authorities.

—The Kansas Legislature will adjourn to-day. A large amount of business has been done, including the passage of most of the laws reported by the Codifying Commissioners.

—James J. Burke, a young man employed in the tag collector's office, at New York, killed himself by shooting, Saturday evening, in the presence of his family.

How to Make Money.

I will pay $25 to any established manufacturer of patent medicine who will open his office to the public and offer a cure at any price or remove pain within five minutes, or who will offer to have his remedy tested immediately on the spot for the removal of pain in public. I will pay $100 more if, with his or their remedy, it proves to give immediate relief to ten persons in one hundred who apply. I will pay 1,000 more if they will produce a remedy that will remove and permanently cure all pain as quickly or remove inflammation as fast as Pain Paint, that contains no chloroform, opium, or any narcotic drug, is harmless, and causes no pain in its application. Some of the manufacturers of patent medicine are losing customers, in consequence of the introduction of Pain Paint. They struggle and die hard, but folks of common sense know that a remedy that gives relief is of removing pain can be tested in public, and in the face of the whole world, with utmost confidence, and unless such remedy be harmless and positively certain in its application and future results, it would most emphatically be its own ruin. Physicians every day are present, and if a single failure should happen it would be most damaging. All can come and prove Pain Paint, even its greatest enemies, at no expense; and if they snarl and growl because all can test it, and because everybody purchases Pain Paint, it only goes to show that that preparation is declining, because a better remedy takes the place of pills and cayenne pepper or turpentine liniments. R. L. Wolcott, 170 Chestnut square, Pa., and 627 Arch street, Philadelphia, is the Drug Store.

—To-morrow the Ohio Republican State Convention will be held according to the call. The nominations to be made are few, and not such as to excite much interest among politicians. The only offices to be agreed upon being one for Secretary of State, Supreme Court Judge, Clerk of Supreme Court, member of the Board of Public Works. For Secretary of State there are several candidates, among whom we recollect John Russell, who now holds the office by appointment, James Williams, Clerk in the Auditor's office, Col. E. Burr, of Delaware, and General Sherwood, of Williams county. Either of these gentlemen would fill the office well. For the other offices there is no contest of any importance.

—The Springfield *Republic*, of Wednesday, contains a contradiction of its previous statement that a boy's death in that city was occasioned by the strap of his skate. He died from inflamation of the brain.

CITY ITEMS.

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, it relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my sufferings that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this desease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Continental.

In speaking of the "Continental" we do not refer to the Continental Congress or the Continental money in use some ninety years ago, but it is to the Continental Dining Saloon on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, of which our friend Mr. Wm. Holtzheimer is the proprietor, that we desire to call attention. He understands his business perfectly, as the excellent manner in which the "Continental" is "run" gives ample evidence. It is certainly a model saloon, as in it parties can fully testify. The tables of the "Continental" are always supplied with the best the market affords, of everything in the line of eatables, and the style in which dishes are served is unsurpassable. When you want anything good to eat go to Holtzheimer's, on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.—At Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, the finest stock of jewelry, watches, clocks and general fancy goods in the city business, will be found at marvellously low prices. The firm is the largest and most extensive manufacturing jewelry house in the west, and is now building a few weeks hence, and in the meantime are anxious to dispose of their large stock as greatly reduced rates. We assure our readers that at no other establishment of similar first-class character can purchases be made to better advantage. Remember the place, No. 29 Fifth street.

City and country merchants will find a very large stock of staple and other seasonable Dry Goods at Barker's, at less than Eastern prices.

Weather Inconvenience.—The present weather is very likely to produce serious inconvenience to housekeepers, in the way of bursted pipes in houses, yards and on streets. The public must, and no doubt are annoyed, we commend Mr. T. T. Ewens, practical steam and gas fitter and plumber, No. 165 Wood street. He attends to pipe leaking or new work of every description in the most workmanlike and the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. We commend him as a thorough and finished workman, and as one worthy the respect worthy the patronage of the community.

Our Allegheny readers are reminded that they have in Hill's shop a wholesale and retail grocery establishment, which is equal in every respect to the best on this side of the river. We refer to the well managed house of McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, where will be found a large, complete and elegant stock of fresh teas, spices, sugars, canned fruits, syrups and groceries generally, together with seasonable fruit and vegetables. Their prices are very reasonable, as a purchasing visit will satisfy any one.

For 10 and 12½ Cents Per Yard.—We are offering superior Bleached and Unbleached Muslin at these prices. Barker & Co.

Canned Fruits, pure mustards, rich spices, unadulterated syrups, fragrant coffees, fine and coarse sugars, best raisins, currants, dried fruits and general housekeeping supplies at very low prices. Sole prices will be found at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street. The entire stock is fresh and cannot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to purchasers.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advance in prices, we are prepared to sell at less than eastern prices, and invite an examination of our stock.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 80 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Dry Goods, wholesale and retail, in full lines, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

Attention of the ladies is directed to the fact that fresh supplies of seasonable trimmings, embroideries, lace and linen goods are daily received at the fashionable retail house of W. W. Moorhead, No. 61 Market street. The selection is very fine and the prices are very reasonable.

All the latest novelties in gents furnishing goods in the way of scarfs, cravats, stocks, butterflies, scarfs, cuffs, dress shirts, gloves, drawers, socks, &c., &c., at the fashionable headquarters of W. W. Moorhead, No. 61 Market street.

Great Bargains, great bargains in Table Linens, at Barker's.

The only house in the city that deals exclusively in trunks, carpet sacks, valises, satchels and everything in this line of goods, is Joseph Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street. The prices are very reasonable.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 80 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Beautiful Prints opened this day at Barker's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

SHIRT FRONTS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN NAPKINS.
LINEN DOYLIES.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN PILLOWING.
LINEN SHEETING.

mh2:TTSAT

STAMPS, BRANDS AND STENCILS.—I am prepared at all times to fill orders for Steel Stamps, Branding Irons, for marking patterns and all farm implements; Canceling Stamps; also Monograms, for various sizes, for marking on linen, copper or brass, Hotels, hotel, coal, or any checks needed, from either German silver, copper or brass, at

JAMES BOWN,
mh2:TUF 136 Wood street.

TRESS HOOPS, TRESS HOOPS

A large lot just received 50 mill of No. 1, 168 Oil Barrel TRESS HOOPS, which I offer for sale at manufacturers' prices.

JAMES BOWN,
mh2:TUF 136 Wood street.

ROBERT ARTHURS,
ATTORNEY,
No. 135 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections, matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Title, and office business generally. Acknowledgment of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the States. ja25:39

PH. R. MEDERZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
115 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,
Government Securities,
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons,
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of
SEVEN-THIRTIES
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1868.

Gold opened weak and at a decline of ½ per cent. on Saturday's quotations, sales were made at 141¾ at the opening, and at the close the market stood at 140¾ to 141, and steady. The demand from importers is still very light, partly from the hope of obtaining it at lower rates, but more from a want of currency; money with that class is exceedingly scarce on account of the failure of the commission houses to meet their obligations promptly. The effect of the payment of gold interest today by the Government has been discounted, and it is predicted that quotations are not likely to touch anything below 140.

Governments are better, in sympathy with the improvement in Europe, but the demand from investors is completely checked. Owing to the backwardness and inactivity in business few bonds are coming on the market what sustains quotations more than the inquiry for bonds.

The stock market opened weak, especially Erie, and its connections which remained low, and even declined over the average price, the balance of the list recovered from the decline, but the market is rather inactive. The flurry in the Mining stocks is over, and prices are just the same as at the beginning of the beginning of the year. For local stocks the inquiry is very moderate, and only at great concessions.

Some inquiry is made for Columbia oil stock at $10, and Triumph at 40c, including a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the 10th instant.

Money is less stringent than usual at the beginning of the month.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mercz, are as follows:

Gold, 140½; 1881's, 110½; 5-20s, 1862, 108½; 1864, 107½; 1865, 106½; Coupons, 1867, 108½; 7-30s, 105¾.

Central & Pittsburgh R. R.....
Merchants Union Express.....
Western Union Telegraph.....
Erie R. R.....
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.
North western Railroad—common.....
North western—preferred.....
New York Central.....
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....
Michigan Southern.....
Quartz Mill.....
Quicksilver.....

—The *New York Tribune*, speaking of the effects of impeachment upon financial condition of the country, says:

The permanent effect of impeachment upon the general business of the country is by no means so great as is generally supposed. The deposition of President Johnston and the accession of Vice President Wade to the Executive chair, failing to produce any change by reconstruction in the Cabinet, would give the country a Government which would be a bank in case of panic, but no more than at present controlling the country. Under the new order of things, the material interests of the people would go on, and nothing or new work of every description in the way of business would be done with the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. We commend him as a thorough and finished workman, and as one worthy the respect worthy the patronage of the community.

—The three great legal tender cases now before the Supreme Court are of such vital importance that they ought to be advanced on the docket, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. The Lorena, from St. Louis, and the Delaware from Nashville, are among the first boats.

The Dubuque *Herald* says, On saturday C. H. Merry returned from New Orleans. Mr. Merry has been down there on a commercial trip, large enterprise and, in that respect, a most successful one. He has also been married, but on other maternity from the people that he has been down there on a commercial trip. He was return in a few days to New Orleans to engage in the erection of a large elevator on the levee there. He is at present to elevator of the kind in New Orleans, and Merry seeing its importance to his large operations concluded to erect one himself. He has the contract for its erection. It will thus be seen that Mr. Merry is sanguine of the continued success of his enterprise in the city of Dubuque, and the port of Mississippi Valley to eastern markets via New Orleans.

—In contrast the following items from the Sunday Cincinnati Commercial will be read: Packets report the stage of the middle channel at Davenport Island, (9 miles above Cairo, on the Mississippi river, and 1,000 miles below Pittsburgh,) at 5 feet 6 inches. The water has been falling for the last two days, and at the present rate of decline, has was built at Pittsburgh in 1864, and purchased by Capt. Donnally, who has been running her in the Memphis trade. The Rose Hamilton was sold at public auction in Memphis on the 6th of March. Her cabin furniture was knocked down to H. C. Seerist for Henry Morton and others. Root, W. Seymour, second clerk of the Rose Hamilton, and a resident of Nashville, remained there to close up the collection of her freight bills, after which time he has not been heard from. He was last seen by Capt. Donnally on Sunday last at the Silver House. It is feared he has met with foul play. The owners will await his return for a few days, and if not heard from this morning, when she will depart for Cairo, Capt. Lew Morris has been put in charge of the office of the Evansville packet line.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The St. Charles has been sold to the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Packet Company, and will be placed in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade. Pittsburgh, in connection with the steamer St. James.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—River swelling, with scant seven feet in canal. Weather clear, with indications of snow. Thermometer 24.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Weather cloudy and cold, with snow at intervals.

TOLEDO, March 2.—The storm ceased at 10 A. M. it is now clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Weather cloudy with indications of snow. River stationary. Freights dull. Arkansas River falling. Pine Bluff, Whitesaik fest to Augusta. During a heavy storm on Sunday evening the Southerner, bound to New Orleans, while in in Walnut Bend, was blown ashore. The Pilot house was partly blown away, but no other damage is feared. Nearly all of the steamers shortly afterwards, on reaching the same place, were carried some distance up stream against all efforts to back her. Departed—Belle, Memphis, St. Louis; Rasmare, W. R. Arthur, New Orleans; Dexter, Louisville; George Palmer, Cairo, In Port—Clifton, Alaska.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River rising with five and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rains on Sunday. Weather to-day cold with indications of snow. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo; A. Baker, Upper Cumberland; Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Alpha, for Upper Cumberland.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with five feet three inches in the channel at evening. The weather continues very changeable; on Sunday it was rather mild with slight showers of rain, while yesterday it snowed considerable in the forenoon, blowed up cold in the afternoon and was freezing in the evening. It would not be surprising to find it rainier again to-day.

The New York, *Iron Lorrel*ville, is the only arrival we have to note. The Kate Robinson from the same point, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. The Lorena, from St. Louis, and the Delaware from Nashville, are among the first boats.

The J. N. McCullough, for Parkersburg, was the only departure for below.

Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, better known as "Old Butcher," has command of the Armadillo, and he will load her for St. Louis, after the Maggie Hays. Capt. Swaney, her former master, takes charge of the office.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. Martin, is announced to leave for St. Louis to-day, and those shippers should bear this mind.

The Mary Savage and barges, Captain Campbell, is also filling up rapidly for St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday, has the following important information: The scarcity is over, suppose ended, in the matter of the government upper Missouri freight and passenger contract. Pittsburgh is triumphant. St. Louis enterprise is again surpassed. Mr. Vincent Yore received a telegram yesterday from Captain Jas. Brown that the contract had been awarded to Captain Hazlett, of Pittsburgh, with whom is interested Captain W. J. Kountz and Adam Jacobs, of Pittsburgh, and we believe Capt. Ben Johnson, of this city, of his city, is likewise an interested. This result was entirely unexpected here. It was supposed by many that D. R. Silver & Co. would get the contract, supposing their bid to be plainly better than that which has been accepted. For instance, the Hazlett bid to Benton was $7 per ton; to Sioux, $8.17, Fort Benton, $8.50; while the Silver bids were $7.80, $9.20, and $9.95, respectively. But the proposals as a whole were of such an intricate character as to require great deliberation and care to discover which was actually the lowest. If the contractors fail to carry out their proposals little doubt is entertained but what the contract will be awarded to Capt. Hazlett. Capt. Ben Johnson has expended much time and much money in securing the Upper Missouri river trade, and his splendid new steamer, the steamer stranger, Capt. Low Morris has charge of the office of the Evansville packet line.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: The St. Charles has been sold to the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Packet Company, and will be placed in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade. Pittsburgh, in connection with the steamer St. James.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—River swelling, with scant seven feet in canal. Weather clear, with indications of snow. Thermometer 24.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Weather cloudy and cold, with snow at intervals.

TOLEDO, March 2.—The storm ceased at 10 A. M. it is now clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—Weather cloudy with indications of snow. River stationary. Freights dull. Arkansas River falling. Pine Bluff, Whitesaik fest to Augusta. During a heavy storm on Sunday evening the Southerner, bound to New Orleans, while in in Walnut Bend, was blown ashore. The Pilot house was partly blown away, but no other damage is feared. Nearly all of the steamers shortly afterwards, on reaching the same place, were carried some distance up stream against all efforts to back her. Departed—Belle, Memphis, St. Louis; Rasmare, W. R. Arthur, New Orleans; Dexter, Louisville; George Palmer, Cairo. In Port—Clifton, Alaska.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—River rising with five and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rains on Sunday. Weather to-day cold with indications of snow. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo; A. Baker, Upper Cumberland; Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Alpha, for Upper Cumberland.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 2, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard out-door business to-day, which, at best, has been dull for some time past.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand; sales of Red at $2.40@2.47. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2.30@2.33. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged; sales at 66@66c, on track, and 68@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2.10. Rye is steady at $1.80@1.85. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 80@81, on wharf and track, and $1.30@1.50 for small lots.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm at 12c for Plain; 13½c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 14c for Ribbed Sides; 18@18½c for Clear, and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle Lard is still quoted at 16c, in tierces, and 16½@17c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $25.50@26.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10.50@11.25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8.25, and Buckwheat at $4@4.50.

SEEDS—Clover seed is selling at $8@8.50, and Timothy Seed at $2.90@3. Flaxseed is firm at $2.40.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in good demand, with sales of prime to choice Roll at 40@45c.

EGGS—Quoted at 32@35c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@9c.

GREEN APPLES—Unchanged and in good supply; regular sales at $2 to $5 per bbl, and as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1.05 per bushel, and $2@2.25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is quoted firm at $1 for No. 2, and $1.40 for No. 1.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@4.40, as to quality.

ONIONS—In demand at $4 per bushel—some holders asking $4.50.

HOMINY—Dull; sales to the trade at $4.50@4.80, and $6.75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range from $14@18.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on hand though a little larger than that of last week, was not unusually large, though it was nevertheless fully up and somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market was devoid of life or animation, there being no foreign buyers in attendance, which is owing, to the severity of the inclement condition of the weather. It was a noticeable feature to-day that the number of stock cattle was larger than for several weeks past, and there was also a very good supply of good butchers cattle, and there were but comparatively few inferior cattle, which is something for which drovers generally are thankful. The receipts for the week ending this day, as per Clerk's report, were 1,500 head, and 1,500 head left over from last week, making 3,000 head in all. Of this number 2,000 head were driven through to the Eastern markets, and 1,000 head were sold to the local butchers and feeders. Prices ranged from 4½ to 6c, and 2 extra cows at 6½ to 7c, and 1 extra pair at 7½c per lb gross. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; sales, 800 head at 3½@4c per lb gross. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; sales, 800 head at 7½@8c per lb gross.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 99 bbls benzole to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 437 bbls inf. to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Clark & Co., Philadelphia, 500 do do to F. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 150 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.

E. W. Morgan & Co., 150 do ref. to E. Schalk, Philadelphia.

Clark & Co., Philadelphia, 50 do do to Warner, King & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 277 bbls ref. to Warner, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Comparative Receipts of Five Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of four of the leading grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1 to February 22, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	412,170	329,205	270,714
Wheat, bu.....	1,770,482	1,468,784	1,741,581
Corn, bu.....	1,067,555	1,041,120	1,471,291
Oats, bu.....	1,068,668	713,472	1,009,478
Barley, bu.....	252,260	97,344	91,416
Rye, bu.....	99,258	134,635	122,458
Total.....	3,148,424	4,015,454	4,029,393

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Receipts—Beeves, 2,036; Cows and Calves, 100; Veals, 1,974; cattle—there was not a large number of buyers to-day owing to the inclement weather; the market was generally moderately active; prices very weak; sales of 4 cars at Hudson city, 18 head at Communipaw, and 1,400 head at Forty-first street, Corlears, 15@16c; prime, 15½@16c; first quality, 13½@15c; fair to good, 12@13½c; ordinary, 10@12c; inferior, 9@10c. There is a large number of cattle on hand, and the market is decidedly lower than last week. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; sales, 3,000; demand moderate and prices fixed; sales of extras, at 9½@10c; prime, 9@9½; common to good,